

pending period of widespread seed and subsequent seedling production and the eventual widespread naturalization of this exotic in disturbed areas of South Central and East Texas.

The extent of drought, shade and flood tolerance of *Pistacia chinensis* and whether the species will be able to invade undisturbed plant communities in Texas remain to be seen.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank the Texas Forest Service for assistance with historical records on *Pistacia chinensis* and John Teas and Lynn Lowrey for information on the cultivation of *Sapium sebiferum* in Texas. — Ed McWilliams, Department of Horticultural Sciences, TAMU, College Station, TX 77843, U.S.A.

REFERENCES

- BARKLEY, F. A. 1943. Anacardiaceae. In C. L. Lundell. Flora of Texas III:89–108.
- BROWSE, P. M. 1988. Autumn glory: knowing and growing the versatile Chinese pistache. Amer. Nurseryman: January 1:115–116, 119–120.
- CHITTENDEN, E. J. (Ed.). 1951. Dictionary of gardening III. The University Press. Oxford.
- JAMIESON, G. S. AND R. S. MCKINNEY. 1938. Stillingia oil. Oil and Soap. 15: 295–296.
- JOHNSTON, M. C. 1988. The vascular plants of Texas. A list, up-dating the Manual of the vascular plants of Texas. Published by Marshall C. Johnston. Austin, Texas.
- SHETLER, S. G. and L. E. SKOG (Eds.). 1978. Checklist of species for flora North America. Missouri Botanical Garden. St. Louis, Missouri.
- SHINNERS, L. H. 1972. Shinners' spring flora of the Dallas-Fort Worth area Texas. Prestige Press. Fort Worth, Texas.
- U.S.D.A. 1990. Plant hardiness zone map. U.S.D.A. Misc. Pub. 1475. Washington, D.C.
- WELSH, S. L., N. D. ATWOOD, S. GOODRICH, and L. C. Higgins (Eds.). 1987. A Utah flora. Brigham Young University. Provo, Utah.

THE REDISCOVERY OF *CAREX GIGANTEA* (CYPERACEAE) IN TEXAS — *Carex gigantea* Rudge is found infrequently throughout its range, however, it can be locally common. The most southwesterly extension of its range is Oklahoma and Texas. The last collection record in Texas was 47 years ago by *E. Boon* 224 (TEX), 16 July 1943 (Jones and Hatch 1990). This distinct species was recently collected in Newton Co.: 28 July 1990, *S. & G. Jones* 5665 & *J.K. Wipff* (SMU, TAES, TX). Specimens were collected at the edge of a clear-cut area interfacing with a low lying swampy area. The collection site is 1.7 miles (2.8 km) NW on a dirt road extension of Spur 272 S with its junction with TX 12 in Deweyville, Neitsch et al (1982) classify the soil as the Gaillime-Spurger Association. However, the

plants were growing specifically on the Gallime soil series. This series has a surface (A) horizon that is fine sandy loam in texture and is of medium acid. This soil is classified as a fine-loamy, siliceous, thermic, Glossic Paleudalf. The slope of the area is 0–3% and the elevation is approximately 15 m. The geology of the site is of the Quarternary System; Recent Pleistocene Series; Houston (Gulf Coast) Group, and of the Beaumont and Lissie Formation. Associated species include *Quercus nigra* L., *Magnolia virginica* L., *Nyssa sylvatica* Marsh., *Salix nigra* Marsh., *Persea borbonia* (L.) Spreng., *Cephalanthus occidentalis* L., *Myrica cerifera* L., *Rhus* sp., *Ampelopsis arborea* (L.) Koehne., *Chasmanthium latifolium* (Michx.) Yates, *Lygodium japonicum* (Thunb.) Sw., *Hydrolea ovata* Choisy, *Scirpus cyperinus* (L.) Kunth, *Eleocharis montana* (H.B.K.) Roem. & Schult., *Carex jorii* Bailey, *C. glaucescens* Ell., *Erianthus* sp., *Xyris* sp., *Panicum* spp., *Pluchea* sp., *Rhexia* sp., and *Ludwigia* sp.

In the southwestern United States, the authors have observed *Carex gigantea* growing in association with bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum* (L.) Rich.). Bald cypress was not found within miles of this collection site. Whether historically bald cypress grew at this site or not is difficult to ascertain.

We hope the rediscovery of this species in Texas will prompt the Texas Organization for Endangered Species to study this species as a candidate for the "state endangered species list" as defined by Beatty and Mahler (1987). — Stanley D. Jones and J.K. Wipff, S.M. Tracy Herbarium, Department of Range Science, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, U.S.A., and Gretchen D. Jones, Department of Biology, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, U.S.A.

REFERENCES

- BEATY, H.E. and W.M. E. Mahler, revisors 1987. Endangered, threatened, & watch lists plants of Texas. 2nd rev. Texas Organization for Endangered Species, Austin, Texas.
 JONES, S.D. and S.L. HATCH. 1990. Synopsis of *Carex* Section *Lupulinae* (Cyperaceae) in Texas. SIDA 14:87–99.
 NEITSCH, C.L. 1982. Soil survey of Jasper and Newton counties, Texas. USDA, Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service. 198 pp.

SYMPHORICARPOS OCCIDENTALIS (CAPRIFOLIACEAE), NEW TO TEXAS — *Symphoricarpos occidentalis* Hook., western snowberry, wolfberry, is a stoloniferous shrub to 1(1.5) m forming large colonies. This taxon is found in New Mexico at 1, 500–2, 600 m in Colfax (Martin and Hutchins 1981) and Union (Great Plains Flora Association 1977, Martin and Hutchins 1981) counties; in Morton County, Kansas (Great Plains